

Cotton Culture.

Editors Reconstructed Farmer:

GENTS.—How many acres can one mule cultivate in cotton and corn in a light sandy soil, using sweeps, except the first time, when it is "barred off," with a one-horse plow, and the dirt thrown back with the same plow; only corn enough to be made for the support of the mule and plowman the next year, the land to make about five barrels of corn to the acre?

The practice here is to "bar off" as soon as the cotton is well up, and throw the dirt back as soon as it can be done, the advantage claimed is that the cotton can be chopped out better, as it is left in a narrow streak by the "barred off." Now, this practice was correct before the days of planters, but as the cotton now comes up in a narrow streak not an inch wide, when the Dow Sower or Johnson planter is used. What is the advantage of "barred off" and have you any other dirt back to it? Why not use the sweep the first time, or better still a cultivator opened wide enough to fill a row; this method throws dirt or takes it away from the plant. This mode of cultivating, depending on the land to have been broken up well with two horse plows, with a one-horse plow, and the soil to be light and sandy. On badly prepared or heavy clay soil, I admit it would not do. Now how much can a mule cultivate in this way.

WELDON GREEN, N. C.

In response to the first enquiry of our correspondent, we must confess we do not know how many acres could be cultivated by one mule under such circumstances, as we are of the few farmers that never did plant as much mule as our neighbors.

For instance, we have for every three plows four mules, which we think is economy, as we can at all times, under the most unfavorable seasons, catch up when behind.

A good plowman, with a good mule might plow successfully forty acres with ordinary seasons, while under good seasons he might plow more. Four acres producing five barrels per acre, would be an ample sufficiency to feed plowman and mule.

He desires to know what advantage can be derived from "barred off," as the cotton planters sow it in a narrow streak. There is none, and never was any advantage to be gained when the seed was sown by hand, unless the cotton was neglected so long as to get up a grassy sward, and then to cut it off with a turn plow to it to cover it up on the middle.

In 1857 and 58 we used the cultivator with good success on our cotton farm. We plowed up and down in each row, which flushed the ground all over, and the sufficiency of dirt for the young plant. After the plant gets up about knee high, we put what is called the fluke, with narrow round boards, in order to place more dirt to the cotton.

We thought of widening our cultivators to plow a wide row at a time but found we could not succeed since our rows were not regular in width.

Therefore we do not think with our careless laborers, we can have our rows run and seeds sown with that perfect accuracy to the land to get in without plowing up cotton in one place and running too far from it in another.

To the last question, we say that if you can have your rows run regular upon such lands as described, that you might, after it is planted, cultivate more than double in the usual way, by plowing out a row at one time.

On the 20th page of the *Reconstructed Farmer*, you will see our views on the cultivation of cotton. We wish it understood that the proper way to cultivate a crop of cotton easily in the land to get in from some, and not allow it to come, and then destroy it.

As well as we recollect in 1859, we had a long spell of rainy weather in May, and as we had a good supply of mules, we were able to get in the land to get in good order, and the result was we had a full crop of young grass.

That year, cultivators taught us they would not do to kill grass.—*Reconstructed Farmer.*

STATE NEWS.

The dwelling of Mr. Robert Shaw, near Gaston, Halifax county, was burned down on Wednesday night last, the entire contents being also destroyed.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—We learn, says the *Fayetteville Eagle*, the dwelling, smoke-house and kitchen of David G. McDuffie, four miles west of town, with all his provisions, furniture, &c., were burned yesterday. No insurance. This is a severe loss on one of our best citizens. We have not learned the details or cause of the fire.

We saw two Northern gentlemen in this city last week who were looking out for a large body of land on which to locate a colony of Northern people. They have the means to purchase, and when the location is effected they propose to erect dwellings, Store Houses, Factories and a Church. We learn that about 200 families are ready to come as soon as the proper arrangements are made.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MORE DEVILMENT.—We learn from the *Nathaniel Indicator* that the barn of Mr. W. P. Carson was burned on the night of the 24th inst. The loss is about \$2,000. It was the largest, best and most convenient in the county. This is evidently the work of incendiaries, says the *Indicator*, and is only a part of the programme inaugurated by the powers that be in Raleigh to serve as a pretext for the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* and the calling out of troops in aid of the Radicals. It may carry the nation in August next by intimidation, fraud and villainy, as they have carried the last.

We presume the Radicals will charge this devilment upon the Ku-Klux, as they are in the habit of charging every outrage committed in any ordinary way.

Mr. Carson is a Conservative in politics, and is one of our most quiet and best citizens.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.—Dr. Richard K. Gregory of this city, has invented several useful machines which will certainly prove very valuable when properly brought before the public; but the most important invention of the day is the Doctor's Machine for cleaning Rice, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, Clover Seed, and other small grain. The machine is not at all complicated, but is constructed upon the simplest and most approved principles in the threshing apparatus for Rice are very valuable. All grain is prepared ready for the market or mill by passing through the machine only once. The apparatus for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Barley and Buckwheat can be used on any ordinary Wheat Fan. This machine at the same time separates every particle of smut, dust, &c. It has been examined by the most competent mechanics and pronounced a success.

We learn that Dr. Gregory has disposed of one-half interest to Mr. J. T. Butler, and will visit the prominent machine manufacturers for the purpose of having the machines built at an early day.

CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.

Young and Bob Gunn, were hung in Hillsborough on Friday, for the murder of Martin V. Blalock, a young white man, on Christmas night last. Young made a full confession of the deed before his death. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the execution:

Though it was publicly known that the execution would take place in the jail, hidden from view, yet a large crowd assembled to witness it. At one P. M. the jail door was opened, and the condemned men were taken to the gallows. The sheriff refused, and the mob became still more persistent. The windows both in front and rear of the jail were also thronged, and most violent tussles for eligible places to obtain a look through the bars ensued. Those whose professional business required their presence in the jail were excluded by the mob, which kept up a deafening roar and yelling and hooting that were disgraceful.

About half-past one o'clock P. M. the condemned were conducted to their dungeons, with ropes and black caps attached to their necks. Young walked firmly down the flight of steps, but Gunn, who was exceedingly feeble, had to be assisted by two negro attendants. They both ascended the scaffold and took their seats, when a very impressive prayer was made by a clergyman, both the condemned men joining with him. This being ended, a series of cross-examinations as to the murder was commenced by parties around the trap-door. Young, whose eyes were half closed, seemed to be eager to answer, and judging from the evasive replies he made to questions propounded, his mind was evidently wandering. As the trial hour neared, both the wretched men began a wild, peevish, half-singing, half-screaming, and the crowd, who were steadily kept up to the latest moment, were refusing to be interrupted by Mr. Atley, father of the murdered man, who desired to ask them some questions.

At two P. M. the Sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned within and the din and tumult of the mob without. This ceremony concluded, the ropes were attached to the rings in the ceiling, and the legs of the men were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the forehead, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past two the drop fell and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Near the end of the struggle, the air, and the hangman's knots, which the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both. Young fell only about a foot, and as he swung to and fro his limbs were convulsively drawn out in a strange way. Sheriff Gunn fell nearly two feet, and in consequence of his enfeebled condition his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks his struggle ceased, and his soul was in the presence of his God. The crowd, who were impatiently waiting for the number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretches were terrible, which might have been avoided if a proper scaffold had been erected and a hangman employed who knew how to do his work. After hanging nearly forty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for them.

Fertilizers in large quantities, intended for the farmers of Eastern North Carolina, continue to pass over our roads. We doubt if ever before as much fertilizers were used throughout this portion of the State as will be put upon the lands this year by our farmers.—*Weldon News.*

LEFT THE STATE.—Col. Wharton Green, of Warren county, recently passed through here, en route to Baltimore, Md., near which place he intends residing. We regret to see the Colonel leaving the State, particularly so under the circumstances, as we believe he was induced to leave owing to the depressed condition in which Radicalism has placed the State.

WELDON NEWS.

A stranger passing this place on Monday night came near losing his life by falling under the Petersburg cars while that train was in motion. One of the wheels passed on the side of his right leg without doing any serious damage, but he was killed by the wheels of the cars. He was under the influence of liquor, and hence the accident.—*Weldon News.*

A WHALE.—A large right whale about fifty-five feet in length came ashore on Friday last at Morehead City, and anchored in twelve feet of water. The people in that vicinity soon had their grappling irons upon him, and are busily engaged in cutting away his blubber, from which they expect to obtain about forty barrels of oil. What other products may be obtained has not transpired.—*Newbern Times.*

SOMEWHAT SETTLED AGAIN.—During the last two years an immense quantity of the land throughout this section of the country has been forced upon the market. This was attributable to a great extent to the disasters attendant upon the failure of the crops in 1857 and 1858, the results of the crops could be seen hand-in-hand with these disasters, and twelve months ago Sheriff's sales of lands were an every day occurrence, the fronts of our Court-houses presented a sad appearance, reflecting every day the existence of poverty and distress. But we are glad to see that this era is rapidly passing away, and but few sales are now being made under the merciless hand of law. We augur good results from a cessation of this evil—our lands are being sold at a value, and a feeling of confidence will again spring up, and the day may not be distant when something like prosperity shall once more be found in our midst.—*Weldon News.*

MILITIA LAWS.—The principal changes which have been made in the militia laws may be briefly stated as follows: The section requiring each militiaman to take and subscribe an oath has been rescinded, and the militia law of the old Revised Code re-enacted, except that the power of appointing officers is vested in the Governor. Under the law which passed in 1868, it would have been as much trouble to have enrolled the militia as to have enrolled the voters of a county, and as no compensation was allowed to the enrolling officers, no one would act in that capacity. Consequently there was no regular organization of the militia. The difficulties having been removed, the Governor exercises every power to enroll the entire militia of the State and nominate officers for the positions of the line and of the staff. We look for an efficient organization of the physical arm of the government. Over ten thousand commissions, it is computed, will have to be issued to various officers.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

WESTERN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We see that Messrs. Woodfin and Henry, Commissioners for the Commissioners for the Western N. C. Railroad, have addressed a most encouraging letter to the Directors of

the Eastern Division of that road. They state that they have discovered nothing in the transaction of the officers of that division to lead them to suspect of fraud or wrong; that the road-bed is complete to within twenty-one miles of Asheville, and in running order to Bridgewater, twelve miles beyond Morganton. It is their opinion that the ties and rails will soon be laid on the whole route of bed thus far completed, and the tunnels will soon be finished, and the Western road will be yet built as it was intended. Meanwhile the work is progressing.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Onslow County.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., March 28, '70.

Editors *Wilmington Journal*.—I was surprised at seeing in your last issue an extract taken from the Washington City correspondence of the New York *Herald*, in which was stated that M. S. Littlefield would present to the President a communication from Gov. Holden requesting a force of United States troops to assist in preserving order in North Carolina. And, Messrs. Editors, much more was I surprised at seeing that the county of Onslow was among the number said to be in a disturbed condition. Now I can assure Gov. Holden, that nine-tenths of the people of Onslow county are as anxious and as ready to assist in seeing the laws executed as either of them. And that there are not twenty-five men in the county that I cannot arrest without aid of any kind, save that of a lawful precept, and not one that I cannot arrest with the aid of two citizens and a lawful precept. There has not been but one murder in the county since the war, and the perpetrator paid the penalty of the law by hanging by the neck until he was dead. There may be, and doubtless are, some larcenies and assaults and batteries committed and the guilty offenders escape; but where is the county in North Carolina or any other State where all violations of the law are punished with the same severity? I am a native of this county for more than thirty years, and I am sure that there is not a more law-abiding and law-loving community in North Carolina, and not one to whom the law (when violated) is a greater terror than that of Onslow county.

I make this plain statement in simple language to myself and the citizens of my county. If you think it worthy of a place in your columns, you will please insert it for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

ED. MURRILL,
Sheriff of Onslow County.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Dupont.

There was a called meeting of the citizens of Magnolia Township held in Magnolia April 24, 1870, for the purpose of preparing for the election to be held in August next.

Mr. John W. Swinson was appointed Chairman, and W. J. Cornwall Secretary. The meeting being fully organized, a committee consisting of Dr. J. W. McGee, Mr. F. A. Newbury and Mr. M. Rogers were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, during the absence of the committee. Dr. M. K. Devane and J. D. Sellers made addresses, showing the necessity of an early and thorough organization of the Conservative party.

The committee then returned and reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1st. That in view of the disorganized condition of the Conservative party in this county, we believe it necessary and advisable to call a Convention of the friends of the Conservative party to nominate candidates for State and County officers.

2d. We believe that a Convention is our only hope of averting defeat in the approaching election.

3d. That we invite the Conservative voters of all the other Townships in the county to meet in Convention in Magnolia on the 20th day of May, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent us in State and county.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be sent to the *Wilmington Journal* and *Star* with a request for their publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. J. CORNWALL, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors.—In the Weekly *Journal* of March 26th I find another letter from Mr. Froelich, which, for fervor and extravagance of expression, surpasses his former communication.

That any one in this enlightened age, this day of "great moral ideas," should publish to the world that wine-drinking will take a man to heaven I regard as dangerous to the salvation of men, to say nothing of the untold miseries which it inflicts upon its victims in this life.

That Mr. Froelich teaches the doctrine of salvation by wine drinking, (i. e.) that drinking wine will carry a man to heaven, is plain from his last letter. He quotes from an anonymous author (which of course he endorses) the following dangerous and heterodox language: "Good wine makes good blood; good blood can send good humors; good humors cause good thoughts; good thoughts bring forth good works; good works carry a man to heaven." Ergo, good wine carrieth a man to heaven.

Surely my friend must have been laboring under that strange and Utopian disease known as "wine on the brain" when he sent forth the above damnable doctrine to the world. If any sinful mortal is expecting to reach Heaven by such means as wine-drinking, or the good works which it may prompt, I fear he will fall very far short of his expectations. This position, deliberately taken, proves the declaration that "wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

The doctrine that wine drinking is a part of a promoter of a high state of civilization I also deny. The fact is when men are poor and unable to drink costly wines they drink corn whiskey; but as they emerge from poverty they drink wine because it is more pleasant to the taste, and I again affirm that when a man drinks it makes no difference what he drinks, he is as guilty in the sight of God for being drunk on wine as on corn whiskey. And that wine is highly intoxicating, and that it is the cause of many diseases, and it is the meanest drunk in the world.

The statements regarding the sobriety of the wine growing, and wine drinking nations of Western Europe, I regard as an assertion without proof. It seems very strange to me that the drinking of so many

millions of gallons of wine should promote temperance and a high state of civilization, when it is very evident that the wines of this country at least are so intoxicating in their effect. It is a fact also, that many of the citizens of these counties, when they come to our shores are drunkards.

Again, the position that our Saviour intended to encourage the drinking of wine as a beverage by making it the emblem of His blood and of His sufferings, I regard as strong indeed, and I can only say that I am sorry that any one should thus tamper with a subject so sacred. The fact that our Saviour converted water into wine in the land of Galilee, to show His divine power, is no argument in favor of wine drinking. The Almighty to show His great power and to punish the haughty Egyptians, once turned the waters of their country into blood, but will the advocates of wine drinking insist that men should drink blood on that account? I think not.

It is painful to see men trying to justify themselves in the evil pursuit of life from the Scriptures. But as my friend Froelich has appealed to the Bible in justification of his course in recommending wine drinking, I am willing to be tried by that standard; and if you will allow me space for another letter, Messrs. Editors, I will try to tell your readers what the Book of books says on the subject, and then I shall desist from further discussion of the matter at present. At the same time I would everywhere to shun the wine cup as a snare which will lead them to misery here, and if persisted in, to the drunkard's fate in the world to come.

W. M. KENNEDY,
Magnolia, N. C. March 31, 1870.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

SENATE.—The Committee on Claims reported in favor of referring the memorials of the loyal citizens of the South to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill transferring property of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Educational Bureau was referred to the Committee on Education.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill by two-thirds majority, removing the political disabilities of Hon. F. E. Shober, of the 4th North Carolina District. [Mr. Shober is the Conservative member elected from the 6th District of this State. His seat is contested by Hon. N. A. Boyden.]

Mr. Wood made sixteen charges of corruption in office against Howard, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was referred to the Freedmen's Committee, with power to send for persons or papers and power to report at any time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adjutant General Blalock left for Louisiana last night, carrying his quota of arms.

A paper was presented this morning signed by Kellogg, Harris, Sheldon, Sypher, Darrall and Morey recommending A. B. Long for the place.

From Fort Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, April 6.

The schooner Dictator, from City Point for New York, has put out in distress—leaking and lost sails and one man overboard.

From New York.

New York, April 6.

The steamship Queen, from Liverpool for New York, is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook. No particulars have as yet been received. The Queen brings a large number of emigrants.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6.

The election returns from all the wards show the election of 11 Republicans, 8 Democrats and 1 Independent Alderman, and 8 Radicals and 3 Democratic School Directors.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, April 6.

Arrived.—Allemania, from Southampton.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, April 6.

Sailed.—Steamship Tontonia, for New Orleans.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 6.

The House of Commons has refused, by 187 majority to entertain the bill compensating members of Parliament.

Lord Gladstone said he regretted that poor men could not come to Parliament; but if the constituencies decide, such presentation of the constituencies should pay.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

SENATE.—The Senate was occupied all day on the deficiency and appropriation bill.

The Georgia bill at the expiration of the morning hour, having been passed over for that purpose, the amendments were adopted by inserting the amount for the construction of the New York Post Office from four to eight hundred thousand dollars, and increasing appropriations of twenty-five thousand dollars for repairs of the Charleston Custom House and twenty-five thousand for the New Orleans Custom House.

After the passage of the bill Mr. Sherman moved to suspend prior orders for the purpose of taking up the income tax bill, which was not agreed to. Yeas, 20; nays, 27.

The Georgia bill then came up, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next, in order to allow Senators to attend the funeral of General Thomas an opportunity to be present.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following are the words on the arrangement of Gen. Howard:

1st. That he has taken from appropriations made for and received by the Freedmen's Bureau, and has used the same for the purpose of the Howard University, Hospital and Lands.

2d. That a portion of the land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University funds were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

3d. That the bonds issued in aid of the Freedmen's Bureau, and which were not yet redeemed or paid, nor have they been returned in his official accounts as such.

4th. That the University Building and Hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the American Building Block Company, Gen. E. Whittier and G. W. Alward, all attached to the Bureau, were interested as stockholders.

5th. That the specifications for the construction of those buildings provided that the material used for their erection should be taken from the brick made by this Company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

6th. That the brick building have fallen nearly worthless. Parts of the building have been repaired and rebuilt, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

7th. That by his consent and with his knowledge lumber belonging to the Government was used by this company and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to the employees.

8th. That he paid rent to the Howard University from the funds of the Bureau for the privilege of headquarters.

9th. That he draws three salaries—one as an

Brigadier General of the United States Army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the third as the head of the University.

10th. That he has paid from the funds of the Bureau over \$40,000 for the construction of the First Congregational Church of this city, taking the Church bonds in return, which he has either returned in his account as cash on hand or sent South for the purpose of the Bureau.

11th. He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help the freedmen's schools in that State.

12th. That he caused or knowingly allowed lands in this city owned by an officer of the Bureau, to be transferred to a freedman's school in North Carolina, the officer taking the money appropriated for that school, thus perpetrating a fraud both upon the Government and the freedmen.

13th. That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about 300 acres, near the Lenoir Academy, in this county, for which the public funds and other public property of the Government were used. Buildings were erected thereon, and built of lumber belonging to the Government, and then let or sold them to freedmen at exorbitant prices; and that he and his brother, Chas. Howard were personally interested in this transaction as a private and pecuniary speculation.

14th. He has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau with extravagance and negligence, and in the interest of himself and family and immediate friends.

15th. That he is one of a Ring known as the Freedmen's Bureau Ring, with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank, the freedmen's schools of the Bureau, and the political machinery of a party in the Southern States, and whose practice it has been to devote the official authority and power of the Bureau to personal and political profit.

The Committee to which the above was referred has power to send for persons and papers.

House went into Committee on the tariff bill. The credentials of Bradley stand as last reported by the committee.

Duty on cigars was fixed at \$2 50 per thousand. House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Howard is rapidly winding up the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. About twenty clerks were dismissed yesterday.

General Whittier, Adjutant General, General H. M. Whittier, Quartermaster General, and Colonel Brown, Assistant Quartermaster General, tendered their resignations yesterday and were accepted.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1870.

Sir:—It has heretofore been the practice of Assessors to publish the annual list of assessments made on the incomes and returns of taxpayers. Believing that this practice is not for the best interests of the Government, but that it is in many respects, objectionable and offensive, I desire that in future it be discontinued. This, however, will not prevent the public from inspecting the lists as heretofore, under the provisions of Section 18, act of July 13th, 1866.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Commissioner.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 6.

Full returns show a majority for English of 810.

The Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Last year it stood 13 Republicans to 10 Democrats.

The House stands 128 Republicans to 113 Democrats. Last year it stood 130 Republicans to 103 Democrats.

New York Market.

New York, April 7.—Moon.

Stocks firm. Money easy at 5/6 per cent. Premium, Gold 111 1/2. Sterling exchange—long, 108 1/2; short, 109 1/2. Five-twenty of '62, consols, 102 1/2. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupon, 90. Virginia sixes, ex-coupon, 72; new, 69. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupon, new, 72; old, 74. Levee sixes, 75; eighties, 80. Alabama sixes, ex-coupon, 96; fives, 80. Georgia sixes, ex-coupon, 88; sevenies, 82. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupon, old, 68; new, 69. Corn is a shade firmer. Pork quiet—mesq. 47. Lard drooping at 15 1/2 cents. Cotton firm at 22 1/2 cents; middling Orleans 22 3/4 cents. Spirits Turbentine is in moderate request at 47 cents per gallon. Rosin firm—strained 42 to 42 1/2. Freight dull.

Caution.—Audacious Counterfeits!

The reputation which, for many years, has attached to "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," as the STANDARD TONIC OF THE AGE, and the large demand for the article, not only in the United States but elsewhere, have provoked the cupidity of the COUNTERFEITING THIEF, and it has been extensively simulated and imitated by unscrupulous sharpers.

The most daring counterfeit of said article, for the lower and poorer grades there has existed a fair imitation, and parcels when offered on market have met with more ready sale, and have caused some loss to the genuine article, have been somewhat neglected. Receipts of all grades both by river and rail continue light, and there is very little stock remaining in the hands of the dealers. We are therefore, for the week ending, 1 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 2 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 3 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 4 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 5 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 6 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 7 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 8 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 9 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 10 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 11 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 12 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 13 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 14 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 15 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 16 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 17 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 18 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 19 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 20 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 21 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 22 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 23 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 24 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 25 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 26 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 27 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 28 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 29 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 30 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 31 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 32 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 33 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 34 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 35 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 36 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 37 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 38 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 39 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 40 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 41 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 42 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 43 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 44 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 45 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 46 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 47 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 48 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 49 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 50 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 51 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 52 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 53 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 54 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 55 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 56 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 57 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 58 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 59 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 60 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 61 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 62 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 63 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 64 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 65 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 66 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 67 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained, 68 1/2 cents at \$1 50 per 100; for strained,